

**MASON'S**  
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TOMATO CATSUP.

# Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

Registered as a Newspaper at the General  
Post Office in the United Kingdom.

**ALEX. BURNS & Co.**  
Machinery Department,  
4, Des Vaux Rd. Centl.  
Phone 47.

No. 18,761. 號一十六百七十八萬一第 日二初月六年午戊 HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JULY 9TH, 1918. 二拜禮 號九月七年七國民華中 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

## INTIMATIONS

**GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY**  
**PORTLAND CEMENT.**  
In Casks 275 lbs. net.  
In Bags 250 lbs. net.  
**SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,**  
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**EGYPTIAN**  
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**F R I B O U R G**  
**&**  
**T R E Y E R**  
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15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.  
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## NEW CARTRIDGES.

**FIRST-CLASS, DAMP PROOF, AMERICAN SPORTING CARTRIDGES.**  
12, 16, and 20 Bore, loaded with all sizes of Chilled Shot.  
These Cartridges, made of the finest damp proof material, steel lined inside, with brass casing 1/2" deep on the outside, are especially made to withstand the effects of damp climates and are second to none for reliability in the field.  
We have also received a consignment of R.S.A. Air Rifles.  
INFORMATION INVITED.  
**WM. SCHMIDT & Co.**  
(1896)

## A LING & CO.

**FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS STORE.**  
Photographic Goods of Every Description in Stock.  
Developing, Printing and Enlarging.  
Canton Marbles in Various Shades.  
Telephone 1218. (1913)

## PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

### TIME-TABLE

WEEK DAYS.	
7.00 a.m. to 6.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
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# WEBER PIANOS

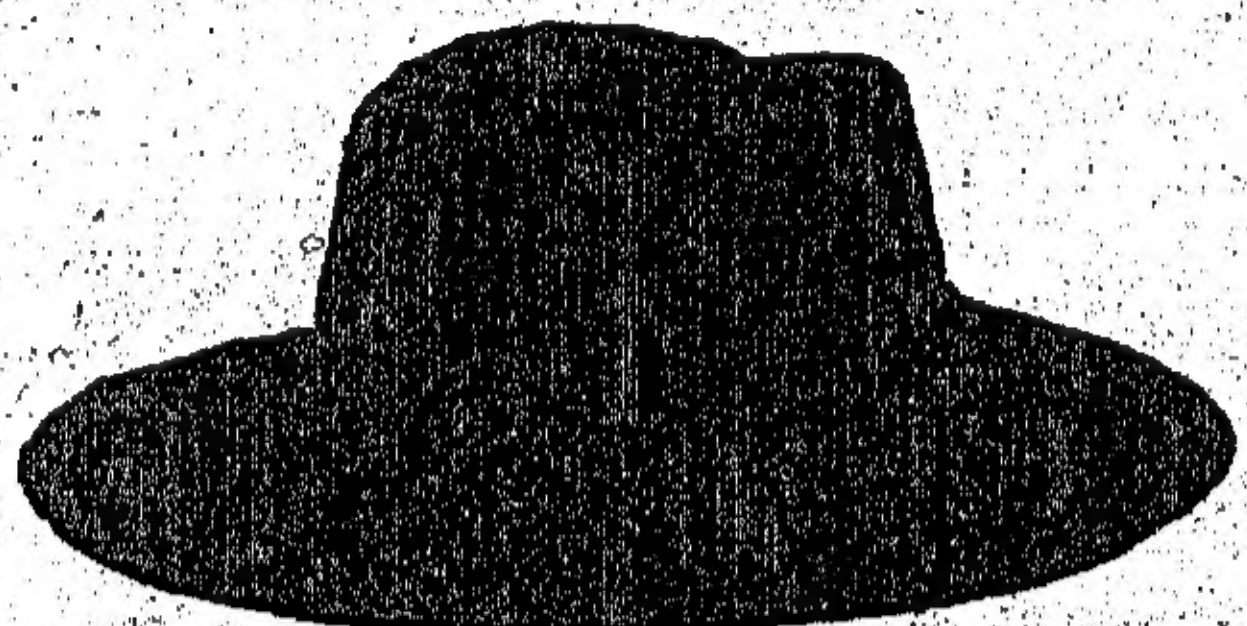
Artistic in finish, and combine  
perfection of touch with  
unequalled quality of tone.

15% DISCOUNT ALLOWED FOR CASH.

## MOUTRIE'S

SOLE AGENTS.

## TERAI HATS



Made with single brim and single crown, single brim  
and double crown or double brim and double crown.  
We recommend these Hats for all sports wear.

## MACKINTOSH

A CO., LTD.

Men's Wear Specialists.

16, DES VIEUX ROAD. Telephone 39.

## LA MINERVA

CIGAR FACTORY.

ESTABLISHED 1882.

## MINISTROS

A Cigar that has stood the test of time. Covered with  
the finest Sumatra leaf. In Boxes of 25 \$3.50

## MONARCAS

One of the most popular Cigars of the La Minerva family.  
It is covered with the finest Sumatra leaf. In Boxes of 25 \$2.50

## LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,

AGENTS IN HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA

JUST PUBLISHED:

## The Educational Directory and Year Book of China, 1918.

420 Pages, Illustrated.

Price \$3 net.

On Sale at KELLY & WALSH.

### PART I:

#### A Review of the Year, 1917.

#### The Ministry of Education:

Syllabus of Instruction in Primary, Higher Primary and Middle Schools.  
Statistics of Education in China.  
List of Government Officials. (With portraits.)

Academic Costume in China (Illustrated). Showing the British and  
American University Usage, and what Chinese graduates are wearing.

Teaching of Drawing in Chinese Schools (Illustrated). By a Silver  
Medallist.

Canton Christian College (Illustrated).

Government Education in Peking and Its Results (Illustrated).

Educational Societies and Organizations.

University of Hongkong: Regulations of the Junior and Senior Local  
and Matriculation Examinations.

### PART II:

A Directory of 2,500 Teachers in Universities, College and Schools  
in which English or other foreign languages are taught, and other people  
connected with Education in China.

### PART III:

A List of Schools, Colleges, Universities, Medical Schools, etc.,  
in which English or other foreign languages are taught, together with Names  
of Staff and other Information relating to each Institution.

AN ART PRIZE COMPETITION FOR TEACHERS AND STUDENTS.

## THE CONSCRIPTION TRIBUNAL.

### THIRD MEETING.

SEVEN MEN OUT OF ELEVEN FREED  
FOR MILITARY SERVICE.

### CRITICISM OF THE MEDICAL EXAMINATION.

The third meeting of the Hongkong  
Conscription Tribunal was held at the  
Council Chamber yesterday afternoon,  
when the Hon. Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C.,  
O.B.E., presided over a full attendance  
of members.

Eleven cases were considered and, as a  
result, seven men are to be freed for  
military service. In the case of Mr. F. P.  
Eldon Potter, exemption is granted on  
the condition that he accepts Government  
work so that, ultimately, a man who other-  
wise could not be spared will be made avail-  
able. It is suggested that he should  
accept the position of District Officer  
and that the Cadet who usually carries  
out the duties of that office, shall act as  
substitute for some fit man in a commer-  
cial house. The results, stated briefly, are  
as follows:—

#### BARRISTERS AND SOLICITORS.

C. Bulmer Johnson—one month's exemp-  
tion.

A. H. Crew—one month's exemption.

W. B. Hind—three months' exemption.

W. E. L. Shenton—three months' exemp-  
tion.

F. P. Eldon Potter—exemption con-  
ditionally upon entering Govern-  
ment service.

#### MESSRS. REISS & CO.

W. Sinclair, exempt.

J. H. Brister, exempt.

K. M. Cumming, no exemption.

MESSRS. GIBB, LIVINGSTONE & CO.

A. O. Lang, exempt.

G. M. Lakin, exempt.

#### OTHERS.

T. H. Matthewman, Hongkong Univer-  
sity and Messrs. Shewan, Tomes &  
Co.—no exemption.

The members of the legal profession  
who have been rejected as unfit are:—  
E. L. Agassiz, C. G. Alabaster, G. B.  
Haywood, R. F. Mattingly and F. C.  
Jenkin.

J. W. Stackhouse, of Messrs. Reiss &  
Co., and A. T. Stubbs, of Gibb, Living-  
stone & Co., appeared upon the agenda  
paper as having been declared unfit, but  
the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, representing  
Reiss & Co., pointed out that Mr.  
Stackhouse was the manager for the New  
Zealand Insurance Company in Hong-  
kong and in that capacity was attached  
to the firm. He had nothing to do with  
the firm's ordinary business.

#### BARRISTERS AND SOLICITORS.

The CHAIRMAN, after apologising for the  
delay in opening the Tribunal, the  
immediate cause of which was a letter  
received from the Law Society which had  
only arrived at 3.30 and had to be con-  
sidered, said the first cases they would  
consider were those of Mr. Crew, Mr.  
Hind, Mr. Johnson and Mr. Shenton.  
The Tribunal, continued the Chairman,  
addressing these solicitors, has read with  
very great care all the papers sent in, and  
I think I may say that the members are  
in agreement as to the importance to the  
Colony of having enough lawyers to do  
its necessary business. The Tribunal is  
also quite prepared to accept the view  
that any lawyer at present in the Colony  
is important to his own firm, but, of  
course, the question we have to deal with  
is as to each individual man, whether the  
individual ought to be exempt not merely  
in the interests of his firm—which the  
Tribunal has no power under the Ordinance  
to do—but in Imperial interests or the  
essential interests of the Colony. We  
have had one or two letters from the Law  
Society and our attention has been drawn  
to a statement made by the Ministry of  
National Service on March 6th this year,  
which we have considered with great care  
and which we take it to some extent, and  
indeed to a large extent, is indicative of  
the way this difficult matter should be  
dealt with. The Ministry of National  
Service on March 6th, stated, "So far as  
solicitors themselves or their skilled  
clerks are concerned a stage has now been  
reached at which their numbers should not  
be further depleted unless it appears that  
the men in question would be doing more  
important work in the national interests  
after being called up for military service  
than they are doing in their present  
employment." That, gentlemen, we  
realise, and in so doing we have been  
helped by Colonel Passby, who himself is  
a solicitor and gave up his practice early  
in the war. We realise that after very  
extensive volunteering among the legal  
profession in England—and, I think, there  
has been a very fair parallel to that in  
Hongkong—and, following that period of

volunteering, after a very drastic "com-  
bing out," the stage referred to by the  
Ministry of National Service had been  
reached at which it was impracticable to  
take any more. We do not understand  
that the Hongkong Law Society puts it  
to the Tribunal that this stage has yet  
been reached in a general sort of way in  
Hongkong. We have been reading with  
great care the figures sent to us by the  
Law Society with regard to the total  
number of solicitors in Hongkong at the  
beginning of the war and the number to-  
day. We understand that at the  
beginning of the war there were 41  
solicitors here, made up of 36 English, 2  
Portuguese and 3 Chinese. Out of these,  
up to the present, 15 English solicitors  
have left for military service. In addi-  
tion one has died and one has left the  
Colony apart from the war. At present,  
as against 36 English solicitors at the  
outbreak of war, there are now 21. As  
against the two Portuguese and three  
Chinese at the outbreak of the war there  
are now two Portuguese and seven  
Chinese, the totals being 41 solicitors as  
against 39 at the present time. The Law  
Society points out that qualified solicitors  
can only be replaced by qualified solicitors  
and that there is a great difficulty in  
obtaining qualified solicitors now from  
England.

The CHAIRMAN (addressing Mr. Crew).—  
You are managing clerk of Messrs.  
Hastings & Hastings. You do not ask  
for exemption except that you ask for a  
short period to finish certain work you  
have in hand. The Tribunal quite  
realises that position. Have you anything  
to add?

Mr. CREW—I have nothing to add.

Major MORGAN—I have no objection to  
a slight exemption.

The CHAIRMAN (addressing Mr. John-  
son).—You are 35, I think, and single and  
have no dependents. The Tribunal has  
read your papers, and we understand your  
firm asks for exemption, first, on the  
ground that your pre-war staff of three  
solicitors has been reduced to two, Mr.  
Dennys having left for military service,  
and also because your business is an old-  
established business and of good standing  
in the Colony, which I think the Tribunal  
appreciates. Mr. Bowley also puts it to  
us that he does not see how he can con-  
duct this business single-handed without  
the aid of a solicitor, as he would have  
to do if you went. On that point we  
would just ask Mr. Bowley whether there  
are not at present in the Colony some  
qualified English solicitors who are  
medically unfit or over-age, not attached  
to any firm, with whom arrangements  
might be made if necessary to assist in  
the work you, Mr. Johnson, are doing?

Mr. BOWLEY—I do not know of any, sir.

The CHAIRMAN—It is, perhaps, not for  
the moment for us to suggest names, but  
it is in the mind of the Tribunal that  
there are qualified English solicitors here  
who are not attached to any of the larger  
firms with whom arrangements might be  
made.

Mr. BOWLEY—I have not heard of any.

The CHAIRMAN—Communications have  
been made to Mr. Fletcher and he will  
be quite prepared to inform you regard-  
ing them. It would not serve any useful  
purpose to mention names, and we have  
no desire to force upon you any arrange-  
ment you do not desire, but we put it  
to you that there are such English  
solicitors and ask if it is not possible for  
you to arrange in this way.

Mr. BOWLEY—I am acquainted with all  
the solicitors in the Colony and I know  
of no one who could act as a substitute.

The CHAIRMAN (addressing Mr. John-  
son).—There is nothing you wish to add?

Mr. JOHNSON—Nothing.

Mr. BOWLEY—I would like to point out  
with reference to the numbers given that  
there were before the war 36 English  
solicitors, and of these 17 have left the  
Colony and, with Mr. Crew, the number  
will be 18. The net result is that 50 per  
cent of the English solicitors at the  
beginning of the war have left the Colony.  
As against that one solicitor has returned  
wounded and a new one has been admitted.  
The CHAIRMAN—And four Chinese.

Mr. BOWLEY—Yes, but the reduction in  
English solicitors has been about 42 per  
cent, and I submit that the profession has  
been depleted to probably an equivalent,  
and, perhaps, greater extent than in  
England, and you have already referred  
to the fact that the Ministry of National  
Service has come to the conclusion that in  
England a stage has been reached at  
which the profession should not be fur-  
ther depleted. If that argument applies  
in England it applies with greater force  
in Hongkong.

The CHAIRMAN—Do you suggest it is our  
duty to disregard the Chinese and  
Portuguese solicitors?

Mr. BOWLEY—I do not wish the Tri-  
bunal to disregard them, but in dealing  
with the interests of the British Empire  
and British trade and confidential matters  
entrusted to solicitors it must be con-  
sidered that British merchants and others  
would prefer to entrust their interests to  
English solicitors rather than to aliens.

The CHAIRMAN—We are dealing with the  
mass of work. You would not suggest, in  
such circumstances, that the Chinese and  
Portuguese solicitors should not be con-  
sidered?

Mr. BOWLEY—No, but where British  
interests are concerned it is found pre-  
ferable to entrust the legal work to Eng-  
lish solicitors.

Major MORGAN applied for non-exemp-  
tion in the case of Mr. Johnson.

The CHAIRMAN (addressing Mr. Hind).—  
You are 37 and single. The pre-war  
European staff of your firm was three  
solicitors and now it is reduced to one  
solicitor, but you have a Chinese solicitor  
who, I believe, is a partner of the firm.  
Your practice is almost entirely Chinese.

Mr. HIND—Chinese commercial practice.

The CHAIRMAN—Mr. Brutton left about  
15 months ago, since when you have  
carried on. Have you left the Colony  
during that period?

Mr. HIND—I left last year. I had been  
then about eight years in the Colony. I  
was away about five weeks.

The CHAIRMAN—During that time Mr.  
Wu was carrying on.

Mr. HIND—Yes.

The CHAIRMAN—I put to you the same  
question I put to Mr. Bowley. The Tri-  
bunal feels there are in the Colony some  
qualified English solicitors, unfit or  
over-age, who are not attached to any firm,  
and would ask whether any arrangement  
could not be made with them.

Mr. HIND—I have not heard of one at  
all.

The CHAIRMAN—You have told us that  
your practice is almost entirely Chinese.  
I do not suggest that it could be done  
without inconvenience, but I would ask  
you whether such a practice could not be  
conducted by the Chinese.

Mr. HIND—I do not think so. The  
Chinese always prefer to give instructions  
to a European. That is my experience.

Major MORGAN applied for non-exemp-  
tion.

The CHAIRMAN (addressing Mr. Shen-  
ton).—You are 33 and married. The  
Tribunal has read carefully the papers  
sent in and we see that your firm asks  
for exemption on various grounds. The  
first, and I suppose the principal one, is  
that the business of your firm is extensive  
and of importance to the Colony. That I  
do not think the Tribunal will question;  
we have read the list of your firm's  
regular clients, and we know of our own  
knowledge that it is so. The second point  
your firm makes in the papers submitted  
is that the pre-war staff of the firm was  
seven solicitors which has now been  
reduced to five, of whom one, Mr.  
Harston, is at present away on leave and  
returns about October. Three solicitors—  
Mr. Stevenson, Mr. Lang and Mr.  
Stokes—have left for military service and  
one, Mr. Mattingly, who is medically  
unfit, came out from Home. In addition  
to that your firm has allowed to go for  
military service one shorthand clerk and  
one cashier. The Tribunal appreciates  
these facts. Have you anything you wish  
to say, Mr. Shenton?

Mr. SHENTON—Nothing.

The CHAIRMAN—Is there anything you  
wish to add, Mr. Looker?

Mr. LOOKER—There are various points  
I should like to raise. In the ordinary  
way two of our firm would be here to-day  
instead of one, but as soon as it became  
apparent that conscription was coming  
into force in the Colony I told Mr.  
Stevenson that, if it did come, I could  
not conscientiously claim exemption for  
him and Mr. Stevenson replied that he  
preferred to volunteer. If it had not  
been for that we should have had two men  
fit here to-day instead of one.

The CHAIRMAN—The Tribunal fully  
realises that was the position.

Mr. LOOKER—I would like to point out  
with regard to the various remarks about  
Chinese solicitors doing Chinese work  
that, of course, to a certain extent Chinese  
solicitors and Portuguese solicitors should  
be competent to do Chinese work. I  
think, however, it must be borne in mind  
that this Colony has suffered a very great  
deal from what I would describe as  
fomented Chinese litigation. It is one  
of the evils the Government is doing  
its best to stop and I, personally, cannot  
think it is desirable in the interests of  
the Colony from that point of view that  
the Chinese work should be taken entirely  
away from responsible European firms.

My firm has been established in this  
Colony, I think, almost since the Colony  
itself was established. Our Chinese name

is well known among the Chinese and it  
has been for years and years and, without  
being unduly laudatory to my own firm  
and its predecessors, we know we bear a  
very high reputation among the Chinese  
for honesty, and that leads to a great  
many Chinese coming to us who otherwise  
might think their work could be done  
elsewhere. I submit to the Tribunal that  
as long as the interests of this Colony are  
so essentially bound up with the Chinese,  
it is imperative, while you welcome them  
here, that you should assure them good  
and sufficient legal assistance for their  
own work—apart from any question of  
European work. The firm has grown up  
with its clients and, naturally, we have  
become very familiar with their business  
and interests and it would be practically  
impossible for strangers to attend to them  
with the necessary competence and know-  
ledge. I was struck by some remarks you  
made at the outset as to what you had  
learned from Colonel Passby as to the  
condition of the profession at Home, that  
the present stage, as indicated in the  
circular from the Law Society, had only  
been arrived at after considerable volun-  
teering and drastic combing out. That is  
no doubt perfectly true of firms at Home  
but were less difficulty in getting  
assistance at Home. If you look at the  
legal papers you will see every week  
advertisements from those who have  
retired or who are otherwise anxious to  
take over legal work.

The CHAIRMAN—That difficulty the Tri-  
bunal realises.

Mr. LOOKER—It is practically impos-  
sible to obtain any local assistance. The  
question, as my firm views it, is not so  
much as to whether it is necessary in the  
interests of our firm that Mr. Shenton  
should remain, as in the interests of our  
clients. If the interests of our clients are  
to have adequate care and attention there  
is no doubt he cannot be spared. It is  
not for us to say whether they should or  
should not have that attention. That is  
a case for the Tribunal. If the Tribunal  
says they are to have adequate care and  
attention I can say with confidence and  
complete honesty that we cannot spare  
Mr. Shenton. We might in some way  
muddle along without him, but he cannot  
be spared. Mr. Mattingly, whom we obtained  
from Home, is unfit for a soldier and  
is liable at any time to be temporarily  
sick up, and now, as a matter of fact,  
is nearly half laid up as a result of  
attending the medical examination. One  
of the things he ought not to do is to  
kneel. He had to kneel there and the  
doctors now say he should lay up for a  
week or two. You said, Mr. Sharp, that  
my firm asked for exemption. I do not  
think that is quite the correct way to  
put it. If the Tribunal thinks it impor-  
tant for our clients interests to have ade-  
quate attention, we cannot spare him.

The CHAIRMAN—The form where reasons  
are asked for if exemption is required  
something has been written, and we took  
it that you applied for exemption.

Mr. LOOKER—That is not quite so. I  
wish to put the matter forward expressly  
as I have just stated.

Major MORGAN applied for non-exemp-  
tion and suggested that Mr. Harston  
could be recalled from leave to take Mr.  
Shenton's place.

Mr. BOWLEY mentioned that according  
to the Law Journal of April 1914, the  
number of solicitors who had joined up  
for military service at Home was 3,000  
out of 30,000—10 per cent. against Hong-  
kong's 42 per cent.

Mr. HIND—One point I should like to  
be allowed to make is this. I have tried  
twice to volunteer and went before the  
doctor in 1914 and 1915. Both times I  
was declared unfit. It was owing to my  
being considered unfit that Mr. Brutton  
made his arrangements to go. He would  
not have gone unless I had been regarded  
as medically unfit.

The CHAIRMAN—Is Mr. Brutton still in  
the firm?

Mr. HIND—Yes.

The CHAIRMAN—At the end of the war  
will he return to the Colony?

Mr. HIND—I expect so. I think he  
must return.

The Tribunal considered its decision in  
private, and subsequently the Chairman  
announced that Mr. Crew and Mr. John-  
son would be granted one month's exemp-  
tion and Mr. Hind and Mr. Shenton  
three months' exemption.

The case of Mr. Eldon Potter was then  
considered.

The CHAIRMAN (to Mr. Potter).—You are  
38 and married and I understand that  
you personally do not ask for exemption.

Mr. POTTER—I do not.

The CHAIRMAN—We have received a  
communication from the Law Society  
with regard to you, Mr. Potter. The Law  
Society says, "In the opinion of my com-  
mittee it is in the general interests of  
the Colony only that Mr. Potter should con-  
tinue to be available both to the pro-  
fession and to the public, particularly as  
my committee understands that Mr.  
Sharp, K.C., intends to leave the Colony  
when the Tribunal has concluded its work,  
and is uncertain whether he will return."

Continuing, the Chairman said he was  
unable to endorse the latter part of the  
statement or to say that it was not so.  
(To Mr. Potter) The Tribunal realises  
branch of the profession. Mr. Pollock is  
over-age and Mr. Alabaster and Mr.  
Jenkin are, unfortunately, unfit. The  
Government has offered you an appoint-  
ment, as I think, an Assistant District  
Officer. I am not quite sure of the title.

It is, we understand, a whole time Cadet  
appointment of a magisterial or legal  
character and it is essential work. I  
understand you have been offered that  
appointment with a view to freeing Mr.  
Hamilton, who is unfit, and is at present  
doing the work to take up the position  
of a fit man who could not otherwise go.

We do not at present know who that fit  
man is, but we understand that the basis  
of the whole proposal—and it is only  
upon that basis that the Tribunal would  
consider it—is that a fit man should go.

The Tribunal only has power to deal with  
fit men in this way if they are prepared  
to accept the work offered to them.

Would you be prepared to accept this  
appointment?



Mr. POTTER—If the Tribunal thinks it is proper for me to accept it I will do so. I leave the matter entirely in the hands of the Tribunal.

The CHAIRMAN—We understand—as we noted in the case of Mr. Bridger the other day—that you would be bound to give the whole time required for the duties of this particular office, but I believe it is understood that it would not wholly prevent your practising and, so far, the views expressed by the Law Society would be met.

Mr. POTTER—I have nothing further to say.

Mr. LOOKER—I would like to say that the Committee of the Law Society met again this morning and they are unanimously and firmly of the opinion that it is in the public interest and in the essential interests of this Colony that Mr. Potter should be left to follow his profession unimpeded by any arrangement of this kind. They are aware that there are other barristers in the Colony, but that does not in any way affect their view. Mr. Potter is a man who is undoubtedly very much sought after on many grounds. I do not wish to enter into any question as between him and other barristers in the Colony, but my Committee think, if it is a question of a man being taken from the ranks of the barristers to enable some other man to go to the front, that the interests of the Colony would not be served by Mr. Potter being taken and that there are others who might fill that position. They think the interests of the Colony, both locally and in a sense imperially, will be prejudiced if Mr. Potter is hampered in any way, and I understand that if Mr. Potter is denied, for any Government duties it will practically mean he will be unable to do any Court work.

The CHAIRMAN—You put it forward that Mr. Potter should be exempted to do the work in which he is habitually engaged and that the Imperial interests and the essential interests of the Colony require it.

Major MORGAN applied for non-exemption if not employed on Government work.

Mr. POTTER—I feel very deeply the words which have fallen from Mr. Looker, but may I say that I am no party to them in any shape or form. The Law Society is not my Society.

Colonel PASSY—Does Mr. Potter claim that he is entitled to exemption on Imperial interests or in the essential interests of the Colony?

Mr. POTTER—that is a question as to whether I agree with Mr. Looker. Frankly, I do not.

Mr. LOOKER—He could not agree with me, whatever he thought.

Mr. POTTER—If I honestly felt it I should say it.

The Tribunal considered their decision in private and subsequently the Chairman announced that Mr. Potter would be granted one month's exemption. The Tribunal recognised the importance of the professional work in which he was engaged, but had decided it was not justified in exempting him on that ground. The one month's exemption was for the purpose of fixing up the scheme proposed. The Tribunal did not know the man who would be set free, and it was thought that information should be in possession of the Tribunal before the full exemption was granted.

MR. MATTHEWMAN.

Major MORGAN—Mr. Matthewman does not want exemption and, in the circumstances, would ask that my letter be withdrawn.

The CHAIRMAN (to Mr. Matthewman)—You have resigned your professorship of Electrical Engineering at the Hongkong University and you contemplated taking up a position with Messrs. Shaw, James & Co., but have not actually done so.

Mr. MATTHEWMAN—That is so.

The CHAIRMAN—We understand that you do not claim exemption?

Mr. MATTHEWMAN—No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN—You have nothing further to add?

Major MORGAN—There is one point about the allowances for his wife and child.

The CHAIRMAN—We will deal with that certainly.

Major MORGAN—It is not quite clear, in case he goes to England, whether he will be entitled to it. If he is sent direct to England by the military authorities would he be entitled to it?

The CHAIRMAN—As far as I know, yes.

MESSRS. GIBB, LIVINGSTONE & CO.

The cases of Messrs. A. O. Lang and O. M. Lakin were then considered.

The CHAIRMAN (to Mr. Lang)—Your firm are General Managers, among other things, of the Hongkong Electric Company, and you are their Managing Director. You put it to us that it is one of the essential interests of the Colony. You are also General Managers of the China Storage Company. You are also, as we see from the papers submitted, one of the oldest British firms out here. Your pre-war staff was five. Now it is reduced to three, two having left from this office for military service. You, Mr. Lang, are 33 and married and are in charge of the firm's business. Mr. Lakin is 33 and single and is your chief assistant here. You do not yourself claim exemption, Mr. Lakin?

Mr. LAKIN—No.

The CHAIRMAN (to Mr. Lakin)—You have special technical knowledge of piece goods—and are the only one in your firm possessing that knowledge.

Mr. LAKIN—Yes.

The CHAIRMAN—You volunteered last year before the Military Commission and it was found by the Commission that you could not be spared?

Mr. LAKIN—Yes.

The CHAIRMAN—You have another junior assistant in the firm—Mr. Stubbs.

The CHAIRMAN—A member of the Tribunal has just asked me whether the import of Manchester goods has not been reduced—in fact almost stopped—because of the war.

Mr. LAKIN—Reduced, but it has by no means ceased.

The CHAIRMAN—That does not affect your opinion, Mr. Lang.

Mr. LANG—Not at all.

Colonel PASSY—I should like Mr. Lang's views as to the possibility of Mr. Stubbs being trained sufficiently to take Mr. Lakin's place.

Mr. LANG—Mr. Stubbs is a junior, 20 years of age. We obtained him last year from Shanghai. He has not had experience and in two or three years' time he would not have the necessary experience.

Mr. Lakin has been here 9 years without home leave. I may mention that Mr. Lakin, in addition to going before the military commission, has made independently over six applications to myself and my predecessors for permission to go home and they have been refused.

Major MORGAN applied for non-exemption in the case of Mr. Lakin.

After the Tribunal had considered their decision in private the Chairman announced that both Mr. Lang and Mr. Lakin would be exempt.

MESSRS. REISS & CO.

The cases of W. Sinclair, E. M. Cumming and J. H. Brister were then considered—the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak representing the firm of Reiss & Co.

The CHAIRMAN (to the Hon. Mr. Holyoak)—Your firm, amongst many other things, is shipping large quantities of silk under Government contracts for war purposes to England, France and America, and we know what you have drawn our attention to in the papers here, that your firm is one of the oldest established businesses in Hongkong and the Far East. You put it to us that the carrying on of your business is of importance in Imperial interests and in the essential interests of the Colony. Your pre-war staff was, we understand, six, and it has now been reduced to four. Two men have left the Hongkong office for military service.

The Hon. Mr. HOLYOAK—Two from Hongkong and 12 from Shanghai. We have always had a small staff here.

The CHAIRMAN—The names we have to consider are Mr. Sinclair, who is 36 and unmarried and who, we understand, is a sub-manager of the firm. We understand also, Mr. Holyoak, that you are leaving for a short visit to America on necessary business affairs and that in your absence Mr. Sinclair will be in charge of the firm, and apart from this and even when you are here, we understand that you put it to the Tribunal that Mr. Sinclair cannot be spared.

The Hon. Mr. HOLYOAK—I put it to the Tribunal that neither Mr. Sinclair nor Mr. Brister can be spared. The papers referred to Mr. Stackhouse as on our staff. That is incorrect. He is attached to us as manager of the New Zealand Insurance Company. He is not on our staff and has nothing to do with our business.

The CHAIRMAN—The only other names we have before us are Mr. Brister, who is 33 and single, and Mr. Cumming, who is 31 and single.

The Hon. Mr. HOLYOAK—The question with regard to Mr. Cumming is peculiar.

The CHAIRMAN—You describe him here as not on the Hongkong staff, but as temporarily in Canton.

Hon. Mr. HOLYOAK—The word temporarily is rather unfortunate. He was transferred to Canton two months ago. He came out after having been released from the Army at Home, and was engaged by us on the distinct understanding that he was a discharged man. He was engaged to take up work in Canton, but he had to remain here for a time.

The CHAIRMAN—You tell us in your letter that if one man has to go you are prepared to allow Mr. Cumming to go.

Hon. Mr. HOLYOAK—Because he is the junior on the staff.

The CHAIRMAN—He has had very considerable military experience. He was with a Mid-Lothian Regiment for three years, with the Royal Scots for two years, and then with the London Scottish and had a commission during the war with the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.

Hon. Mr. HOLYOAK—The military authorities released him at Home. That was why he came out here.

The CHAIRMAN—That was because of family responsibilities, which there was no way of meeting in England and which there might be a way of meeting in Hongkong. But for that Mr. Cumming would have gone to the front with the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.

Mr. Cumming himself only asks for exemption on the ground of serious domestic hardship. Exemption on such grounds, as you know, can at most extend for a few months. It is essentially a temporary exemption. We understand, Mr. Holyoak, that Mr. Cumming being, as you say, the junior on your staff, and also, I suppose, the member of your staff with the greatest military training, he is the one you would yourself prefer to allow to go if it is necessary that some one should go.

Hon. Mr. HOLYOAK—If one has to be taken I should have to agree to that.

The CHAIRMAN—We do not understand whether Mr. Cumming questions the jurisdiction of the Tribunal, whether he raises the point that the Tribunal has no power to deal with him because he is now in Canton. We should like to know definitely.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

## HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

### THE WOOD ROAD ROBBERY.

Another Chinese was charged with being concerned in the recent robbery at Wood Road.

Mr. Wolfe remanded the case till Thursday.

### AVOIDING DUTY.

A Chinese trader on a steamer sailing between Hongkong and Hongkong was charged with importing eight pounds of Chinese tobacco without paying the duty (50 cents).

Mr. J. R. Wood fined defendant ten times the duty, namely, \$8.

### INSUFFICIENT EVIDENCE.

A *foi* was charged with stealing \$845 from his master, a shop-keeper, of Bonham Strand West.

It was alleged that defendant was given the money by his master to pay some debts, and, after being away for three-quarters of an hour, returned and informed his master that two men had taken the money from him by trickery.

Mr. J. R. Wood discharged defendant on the ground that there was not sufficient evidence against him.

### ALLEGED ILL-TREATMENT OF A SERVANT.

A Chinese woman was charged with ill-treating a little servant girl in her employment.

Mr. A. H. Crew appeared for defendant. Complainant had several scars on her face, and it was alleged that these were caused by a rattan cane.

Defendant stated that she chastised the girl because she would not enter the house from the verandah.

Mr. J. R. Wood remanded the case for the evidence of Dr. C. W. McKenny, who examined complainant.

### A NEW CALENDAR.

A Chinese was charged with returning from banishment before the expiration of his term.

It was stated that defendant had been banished for five years in October, 1913. He was arrested in a pawnshop while attempting to pledge a jacket.

Defendant contended that his period of banishment had expired. He said that when he was banished the detective explained to him that every nine months would be regarded as a complete year.

Mr. J. R. Wood sentenced defendant to seven days' hard labour.

### EXTENSIVE ROBBERY AT BELCHER'S STREET.

A Chinese was charged with stealing jewellery and money to the value of \$2,054.00 from No. 77, Belcher's Street.

The case for the prosecution was that a night watchman, while going on his rounds at 2.30 a.m. yesterday, saw defendant emerging from the verandah of the house in question and arrested him. Defendant struggled to free himself and escaped. Several other watchmen went to their comrades' assistance, and, after a brief chase, held up defendant. Another struggle ensued, in the course of which defendant scattered the jewellery about the street.

Complainant stated that several articles of jewellery and five \$100 notes were still missing.

Inspector MacDonald replied that there were a lot of willing hands about the place—lofters and beggars who were sleeping on the verandahs. Defendant could not have gained admittance to the premises without assistance from someone inside the house.

Defendant admitted only taking a few articles, and stated that a second robbery must have been committed the same night.

Mr. Wolfe sentenced defendant to nine months' hard labour and four hours' stocks.

Hon. Mr. HOLYOAK—I do not think he or I would care to claim that. It would look as though we were shifting the responsibility from here to Canton and were avoiding a plain issue.

The CHAIRMAN—I thank you.

Major MORGAN applied for non-exemption in the case of one.

The CHAIRMAN—I take it, Major Morgan, that you would prefer the gentleman who has had this considerable military experience?

Major MORGAN—Yes, the one we would prefer is Mr. Cumming.

The Tribunal considered its decision in private and afterwards the Chairman announced that on the understanding that neither the firm nor Mr. Cumming wished to raise the point of Mr. Cumming not being ordinarily resident in Hongkong, and on the understanding that the case was left to the Tribunal, it had been decided that Mr. Cumming should go and that the other two should be exempt for the time being; that was to say, the Tribunal would probably take a different view if the technical point had been raised that the Tribunal could not deal with him and had only to deal with the others. The Tribunal would make a special recommendation on the confidential matters that had been raised.

### THE MEDICAL EXAMINATION.

Hon. Mr. HOLYOAK—There is one point I should like to raise; that is with regard to the medical examination which is taking place. I think it should be placed before this Tribunal that the examination is not satisfactory. It is being openly discussed in the Colony. I could produce a considerable number of men who have never been examined at all. Two of my own staff were merely asked questions and there was not the slightest attempt at any examination. In dealing with cases such as these—getting men for active service—it is an exceedingly serious matter and is approaching a scandal.

The CHAIRMAN—As you know this medical examination is not controlled in any way by this Tribunal, but now you have raised the point we will certainly pass it on to the proper quarter. Your suggestion is that the examination is—

Hon. Mr. HOLYOAK—Exceedingly casual. The Tribunal then adjourned until Wednesday, at 3.30.

## MEAT-PACKING AT HONGKONG.

### IMPORTANCE OF A GROWING INDUSTRY.

For some time the chief meat and produce concern in this part of the Far East, the Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., has been experimenting with the packing of meats of different sorts for use in outports and aboard ship, including the tinning of beef and various meat products, writes Mr. G. E. Anderson, American Consul-General at Hongkong. The field for this line of business in the East under present conditions is very large, and the experiments have been conducted upon the basis of future business of unlimited magnitude.

It is now announced that the business has passed the experimental stage and that the concern is arranging to can meats upon a large scale. Already the company has secured practically entire control of the trade in hams, bacon, and similar goods along the China coast, and its goods have been successfully shipped to other parts of the world, including Great Britain.

In the tinning of meats it has been faced with the difficulty of securing proper machinery for making the tins and of a sufficient supply of tin plate itself. The difficulty as to machinery is being overcome for the time being by the construction of machines by a local engineering company, and it is now believed that a sufficient supply of tin plate can be assured for work to be undertaken upon a satisfactory scale.

It has been found by repeated experiments that the conditions in the meat-packing trade in this field are vastly different in every way from those in Europe and the United States. The work done in Hongkong so far has been under the superintendence of a British meat expert of many years' experience, and practically everything undertaken on the basis of British practice has been a failure here until methods meeting conditions in Hongkong were worked out.

Such an undertaking as the one now being developed is likely to have an important bearing upon the sale of tinned American meats in this field. The high exchange value of silver has enabled American packers, so far as they are allowed to export at all, to remain in this field in spite of the high cost of their goods in the United States and of the excessive freights on all such products coming into the market here. Nevertheless, with even this handicap the local concern has been able to supplant practically all foreign salted and smoked meats in this part of Asia, with the exception of small shipments from Australia and the United States.

With the return of exchange to a normal level the comparatively low price of meats in this field and the comparatively low cost of labour will doubtless make it practically impossible for American packers to compete with local interests save only in fine and special products. The business in Hongkong depends largely upon the supply of all such goods to ships as well as to the outports along the China coast. The shipping trade is particularly important, and it is this trade that a special effort will be made to serve.

The declared value of the meat products exported from Hongkong to the United States in 1917 was \$134,931, as compared with \$73,324 in the previous year, while exports to the Philippines were valued at \$374,054 in 1917, as compared with \$238,230 in 1916. Shipments to the United States were largely of tinned and dried native ducks and similar goods for use of the Chinese in the United States; those to the Philippines, chiefly frozen beef and lard and some salted and smoked meats.

The trade in beef ceased almost entirely with the rise in exchange in the summer. Lard has continued to go in considerable quantities and some ham and bacon have continued going, despite the exceedingly high prices they bring under present exchange when sold in the Philippines. High prices in the United States have made this possible.

## HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

### ORDERS ISSUED BY MR. F. C. JENKIN, C.B.E.

POLICE SCHOOL.

Mr. T. H. King, A.S.P., reports the following as having passed with credit:—

No. 3 PLATOON.

P.-c. 891 Guimaraes.  
P.-c. 759 D. P. J. Lopes.  
P.-c. 905 J. M. Rew.

No. 1 PLATOON.

P.-c. 481 Goldring.  
P.-c. 451 Pike.  
P.-c. 449 Brinkspoor.  
P.-c. 545 Bullock.  
P.-c. 490 Ros.  
P.-c. 731 Wilson.  
P.-c. 732 Tobias.  
P.-c. 491 Statter.  
P.-c. 875 Ford.

No. 7 PLATOON.

P.-c. 16 James Wong.  
C. Sergt.-Major 15 P. Wong.  
C. Sergt. 41 Pun Yun Fong.  
Sergt. 79 J. B. Law.

The list of "Passes" for these Units is posted on the Notice Board.

FAZADES, CENTRAL, 5.30 P.M.  
Monday, July 15th.—No. 2 Company.  
Tuesday, July 16th.—No. 3 Company.  
Wednesday, July 17th.—No. 1 Section.  
Thursday, July 18th.—No. 2 Platoon.  
Friday, July 19th.—No. 2 Section at Water Police Station at 5.45 p.m.

By Order,  
T. F. HUGHES,  
A.S.P. (R.) and Adjutant.

July 8th, 1918.

(Other Local News will be found on Page 6.)

# LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A NEW STOCK OF

## LADIES' SUMMER DRESSES

ALL IN THE LATEST STYLES IN

WHITE AND COLOURED WASHING MATERIALS.

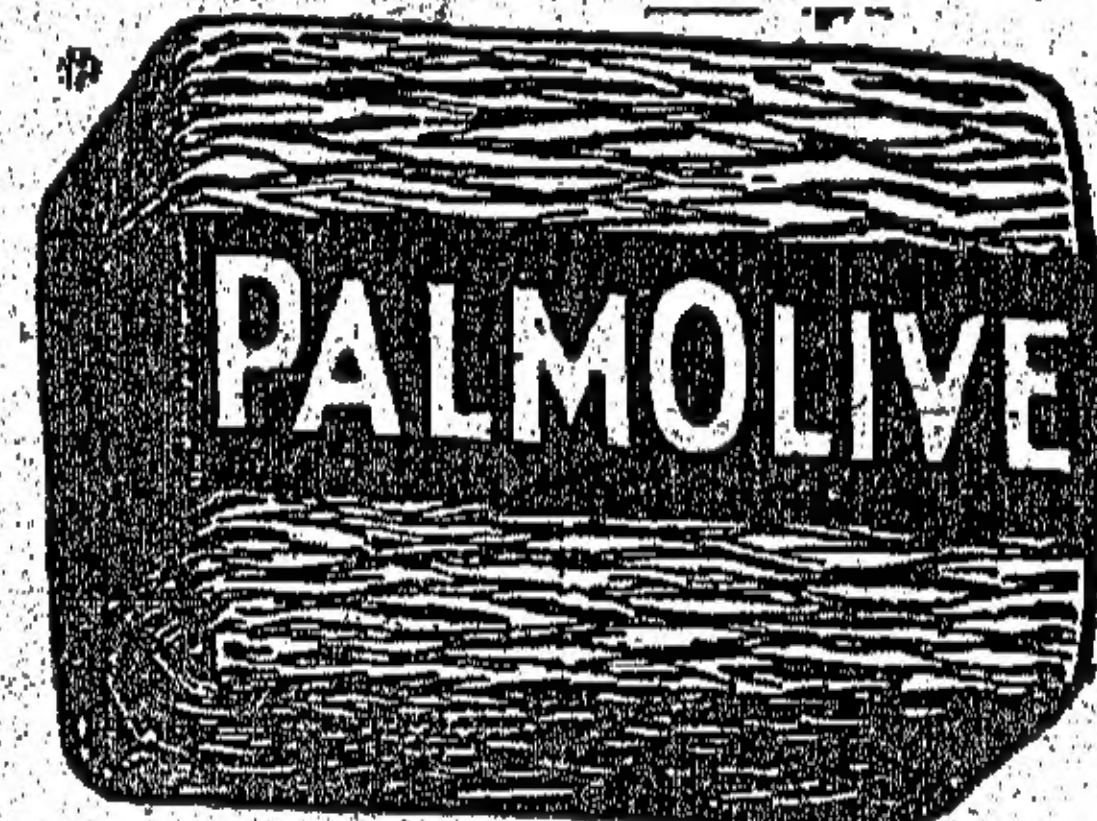
AT SPECIAL PRICES

\$10.00 TO \$30.00 EACH

These dresses having arrived late for the Season's Trade we have marked them at very Low Prices to ensure a clearance.

WE INVITE INSPECTION.

## PALMOLIVE SOAP



SPECIAL PROPOSITIONS TO DEALERS

APPLY TO

Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.,

Sole Agents,

Hotel Mansions, Missions Building,

HONGKONG. CANTON.

1185

## Wm. Powell Ltd

HAS THE BEST SELECTION OF GENTLEMEN'S HIGH-CLASS SUMMER UNDERWEAR.



## PRINTING & BINDING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION EXECUTED AT THE OFFICES OF THE

"HONGKONG DAILY PRESS,"

WHICH ARE REplete WITH ALL THE LATEST AND MOST UP-TO-DATE APPLIANCES FOR THE PROMPT PRODUCTION OF

HIGH-CLASS WORK

10A, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG



## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## NOTICE

THE OFFICES AND STATIONS of the CHINESE MARITIME CUSTOMS for Kowloon and District will be CLOSED to PUBLIC BUSINESS on FRIDAY, the 12th instant.

A. H. HARRIS,  
Commissioner of Chinese Customs.  
York Buildings,  
Hongkong, 8th July, 1918. [3216]

## TO LET

COMMODIOUS and Centrally Situated NEW OFFICES, with lift, in the old Mercantile Bank Building, corner of Queen's Road Central and Lee House Street. Also in Canton House, No. 31, Shamonee, British Concession.

For rent and further particulars apply to—  
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.,  
84, Des Vaux Road.  
[3217]

## NOTICE

THE Undersigned's Business address as SHARE AND GENERAL BROKERS is at No. 6, Des Vaux Road, Central.

J. S. DOBIE & Co.  
Hongkong, 8th July, 1918. [3203]

## NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned FRANK SMYTH and JOHN SOMERVILLE DOBIE, carrying on Business as Sharebrokers at No. 4, Des Vaux Road Central, Hongkong, under the style or firm of "VERNON & SMYTH," has been dissolved by mutual consent, as from the 30th June, 1918.

Dated the 1st day of July, 1918.  
F. SMYTH,  
J. SOMERVILLE DOBIE.  
[3195]

## NOTICE

AS from the 1st day of July, 1918, I shall continue to carry on the Business of a Sharebroker at No. 4, Des Vaux Road Central, Hongkong, under the style of "VERNON & SMYTH."

Dated the 1st day of July, 1918.  
F. SMYTH.  
[3196]

## NOTICE

AS from the 1st day of July, 1918, I have established myself in Business as a Share and General Broker under the firm name of J. S. DOBIE & Co.

Dated the 1st day of July, 1918.  
J. SOMERVILLE DOBIE.  
[3197]

## G. R. PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 15th day of July, 1918, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, by Order of His Excellency the GOVERNOR, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Conduit Road, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a CROWN RENT to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the KING, for one further term of 75 years.

## PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Lot	Boundary Measurements	Area in Acres	Area in Sq. Yds.	Area in Sq. Ft.	Area in Sq. M.
Lot 1	As per plan.	27.101	179	4,074.15	
Lot 2	As per plan.				
Lot 3	As per plan.				
Lot 4	As per plan.				
Lot 5	As per plan.				
Lot 6	As per plan.				
Lot 7	As per plan.				
Lot 8	As per plan.				
Lot 9	As per plan.				
Lot 10	As per plan.				

## THE CHINESE ENGINEERING AND MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

## 9% FIRST MORTGAGE DEBENTURES (KAILAN BONDS).

PAYMENT of the HALF-YEARLY INTEREST due on 1st July, 1918, will be made on presentation of Coupon No. 18 at any of the undermentioned Banks, viz.:

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.	At Shanghai.
CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.	At Hongkong.
RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.	At Hongkong.
BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE.	At Hongkong.
YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LTD.	At Shanghai.
HAUQUE BELGE POSE L'ETRANGER.	At Shanghai.

The Interest, less Income Tax at 6% in the 2 will be—

On £20 Bonds.	s. d.
Per Coupon (Gross)	13. 0.
Less Tax at 6% in the 2	3. 7 1/2
Net amount payable	9. 4 1/2

On £100 Bonds.	s. d.
Per Coupon (Gross)	26. 0. 0.
Less Tax at 6% in the 2	18. 0. 0.
Net amount payable	8. 0. 0.

On £500 Bonds.	s. d.
Per Coupon (Gross)	130. 0. 0.
Less Tax at 6% in the 2	90. 0. 0.
Net amount payable	40. 0. 0.

Payment will be made in Cash at the Demand, by the order of exchange of the day the Coupon is presented.

By Order,  
THE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION,  
W. S. NATHAN,  
General Manager.  
[3204]

## HOUSES TO LET

## TO LET

HOUSE at OBSERVATORY VILLAS, Kowloon.  
Apply to—  
ABRAHAM V. APCAR & CO.,  
Des Vaux Road Central.  
[2109]

## TO LET

HOUSES on Shamonee, Canton.  
No. 57, THE PEAK, LUSTLEIGH.  
Apply to—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.  
[32]

## TO LET

NO. 7, STEWART TERRACE, No. 33, THE PEAK.  
Apply to—  
LINDSEY & DAVIS,  
3rd Floor Alexandra Buildings.  
[2068]

## TO LET

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.  
FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Kowloon.  
A SHOP in Nathan Road, Kowloon.  
"ABERTHOLWYN," No. 14, Peak Road, from 1st August.  
Apply to—  
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.,  
Alexandra Buildings.  
[2004]

## FOR SALE

WE have always on hand large lots of WOLFRAM ORE for Sale. Buyers are cordially invited to apply to—  
Fook Yuen, 77, Des Vaux Road West, Hongkong, or Fook Wo Cheong, Tobacco Firm, the Wai Lee Bridge, Canton, for particulars.  
THE TUNG NAM MINING CO.,  
Hongkong.  
[2158]

## WANTED

GOOD SHORTHAND TYPIST, Experience of Legal work preferred.  
Apply stating terms and qualifications to—  
"X.Y.Z." Office.  
Care of "Daily Press" Office.  
[3206]

## NOTICE

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic, desiring to leave the Colony should apply to person at the CHINESE POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.  
Applicants will be required to produce Passports or Identification papers.  
All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION or PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916.  
Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.  
The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

## DAIRY FARM NEWS.

## JUNKET!

Cannot be excelled with tinned or fresh stewed fruit.

## COULOMMIER CHEESE!

## COTTAGE CHEESE!

Nourishing and ideal food.

## DEVONSHIRE CREAM!

Can always be had.

We supply Junket Tablet on application.

FOR EUROPE AND AMERICA, INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c.  
PRIVATE RESIDENCES AT THE OUTPOSTS, A Comprehensive and Complete Record of the  
NEWS OF THE FAR EAST  
is given in the

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with which is incorporated THE CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT, Subscription, paid in advance, \$12 per annum. Postage 75 to any part of the World.

## INTIMATION

EVERY CAKE OF  
WATSON'S  
PURE CARBOLIC SOAP



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## VIZ.:

5% FOR TOILET USE.  
PRICE \$1.20 per box of three cakes.

10% FOR THE BATH.  
PRICE \$1.75 per box of three cakes.

20% MEDICAL BATH SOAP.  
PRICE 75 Cents per cake.

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A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,  
HONGKONG AND CHINA.  
TEL. 16.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10, Des Vaux Road, C. LONDON OFFICE: 121, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 9TH JULY, 1918

## AMERICA'S GREAT ACHIEVEMENTS.

DESPITE the thoroughness with which she prepared for the present war, Germany has committed two fatal blunders. The first was when she assumed that Great Britain was so enervated by luxury that she would eagerly seize any plausible pretext for keeping out of the conflict, and that, if by any mischance she did become involved, her Empire would immediately fall to pieces like a pack of cards. Germany's second serious blunder was when, these calculations having been falsified by events, she inaugurated the campaign of "indiscriminate submarine warfare" in defiance of America, whose forbearance in the face of repeated affronts she mistook for weakness. America, she argued, would never come into the war, but even if the unexpected were to happen, as in the case of Great Britain, victory would be snatched from the Allies long before America could raise an Army and find the means of transporting it to Europe. Again, the Kaiser's prophets have been confounded. President Wilson has acted throughout on the advice of POLONIUS: "Beware of entrance to a quarrel, but, being in it, bear it that the opposer may beware of thee." When, goaded beyond endurance, America, accepted the challenge she made plans for taking a part in the fight for freedom commensurate with her greatness. She immediately placed at the disposal of the Allies her gigantic financial resources, her munition factories, her food supplies, and her Navy. At the same time she made preparations for raising and training a large Army, and carrying out a huge programme of shipbuilding and aeroplane construction. As she was able to profit by the experience of the Allies and avoid their mistakes, some disappointment, due to impatience,

was felt when month after month went by without the high hopes which had been formed materialising. Considerable delay, for example, was experienced in the perfection of a new motor for aircraft, but now we learn that the Liberty battle-plane, carrying two men and four guns, has a speed of 135 miles an hour and can climb faster than any other known machine. Again, we learned with disappointment in the early part of the year that the output of tonnage had failed to fulfil expectations, and that the co-operation of a large American Army in France to which the Allies looked forward this Spring was not forthcoming owing to the training of the troops having taken longer than was expected. In April an appeal was made to the United States to hasten the dispatch of its troops and ships to Europe, and the reply was received that the Government was straining every resource and hoped to place over a million men on the front this year. In the meantime permission was given for the American troops to be brigaded with the French and British, so that their fighting strength might be brought to bear at once in stemming the onrush of the enemy. How magnificently America has responded to the call is illustrated by the figures which have been published during the past few days. Up to March 22nd the monthly reinforcements averaged less than 50,000 men, but since then they have increased to nearly a quarter of a million, giving a total of 720,000 for April, May and June. Altogether, upwards of one million American soldiers have left the shores of the United States for France. To-day there are 150,000 officers, and 2,010,000 men with the colours, as compared with 9,524 officers and 202,510 men fourteen months ago. These "untrained levies," as the German Press described them, have already shown that they are more than a match for the men opposed to them. The numerical superiority with which the Central Powers started the offensive must now have disappeared, for it was estimated that the cessation of hostilities with Russia had released a million and a half enemy troops for service on the whole of the Western front. America's shipbuilding achievements, without which it is probable that reinforcements could not have been transported with such wonderful celerity, are no less remarkable. On July 4th more than 400,000 tons were launched, and it is predicted that the total output of the American yards for this year will approximate 3,000,000 tons—a feat, correctly described by Mr. Schwarz, as unprecedented in history. No wonder that Baron von Kuehlmann hopes for nothing better now than a peace by negotiation. The Allies, however, are determined that peace, when it comes, shall be by their dictation.

The offices and stations of the Chinese Maritime Customs for Kowloon and District will be closed to public business on Friday.

The following cases of communicable diseases were notified in the Colony on Saturday:—Cerebro-spinal fever, 2 (2 deaths); bubonic plague, 3 (2 deaths); enteric fever, 2 (2 deaths). All the sufferers were Chinese.

The marriage of Captain W. E. Clarke, Secretary of the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co., and Miss Ethel Rowe, eldest daughter of Mr. Francis Rowe, took place at the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, Glenageary, on Sunday.

According to the Chinese Press, the British Minister is questioning the Chinese Government with regard to the mortgaging to Japan of the Pungwang-shan Iron Mines (near Nanking) on the ground that the said mines are situated in the Yangtze Valley, traditionally the British sphere of influence.

The marriage of Mr. N. L. Raiton and Miss Mary Neave was celebrated at St. John's Cathedral yesterday morning. The bride was given away by her father, Mr. Thomas Neave, superintendent engineer of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., and Mr. Charles Wallace acted as "best man." The Misses Lilian and Florence Neave were the bridesmaids. The Rev. A. D. Stewart conducted the marriage service.

## TYPHOON WARNINGS.

The following telegrams have been received by the American Consulate-General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory—

July 7th, 1 P.M.  
Cyclone or typhoon E. of northern Luzon, less than 300 miles distant, filling up.  
Typhoon in about 140deg. Long E. and 15deg. Lat. N., moving W.N.W.  
July 8th, 2.30 P.M.  
Typhoon in about 134deg. Long E. and 10deg. Lat. N., moving W.N.W.

## FUNERAL OF THE LATE MRS. J. RODGER.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Mary Sinclair Rodger, wife of Mr. John Rodger, of the China Sugar Refinery, took place yesterday evening, at Happy Valley. There was a large gathering of relatives and friends of the deceased present, and the operatives of the Refinery followed in large numbers to pay a last tribute of respect. The Rev. J. Macdonald officiated at the graveside.

The chief mourners were Messrs. J. Rodger (husband), J. Rodger, jun., and G. Rodger (son), A. R. Forbes and T. E. Pearce (nephews), W. Nicholson, D. Templeton, A. K. Henderson and G. M. Shaw.

The grave was covered with a profusion of floral tributes sent, amongst many others, by the following:—European Staff, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.; China Sugar Refinery Co.; European Staff, China Sugar Refinery; Chinese Staff, China Sugar Refinery; Sugar Staff, China Sugar Refinery; Office Staff, China Sugar Refinery; Watchmen, China Sugar Refinery; Coolies of the Refinery; The Phoenix Club; Committee of the Union Church; the Central Agency; Sergeants' Mess, Hongkong Defence Corps; Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Hon. Mr. Ho Fook, Eva and Ernest Rodger, Aleck and Mary, Mr. J. S. Nicholson, Mr. J. W. Graham, Mrs. A. E. McDougall, Mr. and Mrs. D. Templeton, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. N. Mody and family, Master John and Miss Eileen Mody; Nam, Margie, Don and Dorothy; Mr. and Mrs. John Weir; Mr. J. E. Hanson, Miss C. Hanson, Miss H. Lillie, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Noble, Mr. and Mrs. H. Lammert, Mr. and Mrs. L. Lammert, Mr. G. Lammert, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Oxberry, Mr. and Mrs. B. Cubey, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Crawford, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Blake, Mr. and Mrs. Course, Mr. and Mrs. Donnelly, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Skelton, Mr. and Mrs. McCorquodale, Mr. A. K. Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Donithorne, Mr. and Mrs. B. Chapman, Mr. and Mrs. Nelson, Mr. H. McTavish, Mr. A. B. Allen, Mr. A. Kenneth, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Hall, Mr. L. C. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. W. Stapleton, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Milroy, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Aitken, Mr. and Mrs. J. Reid, Mr. J. W. Paton, Mr. N. J. Austin, Mr. J. R. Irvine, Mr. and Mrs. J. Foulds, Inspector and Mrs. Sim, Mr. and Mrs. H. Griffin, Mr. E. L. Stainfield, Mr. K. E. Greig, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. D. Cousland, Mr. and Mrs. Wright, Mr. Beaconsfield, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Fellows, Mr. and Mrs. Higby, Mr. C. H. Blason, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Cress, Mr. and Mrs. McCabbin, Mr. and Mrs. A. Ritchie, Mr. and Mrs. D. McDonald, Mr. McMurray, Mr. and Mrs. H. Seth, Mr. and Mrs. Bullen, Mrs. H. Haynes and family; Mr. and Mrs. J. Spittles, Mr. and Mrs. McLaughlin and family, Mr. Ramsay, Mr. G. Watt, Mr. C. Wallace, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Campbell, Mrs. S. D. Hiekie and Miss Hiekie, Mr. Green, Mr. J. Jones, Mr. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Goldsmith, Dr. and Mrs. C. Henley, Mr. and Mrs. Bridger, Mr. and Mrs. N. McIntyre, Messrs. Percy Smith, Seth and Fleming, Mr. and Mrs. McIntosh, Mr. and Mrs. G. E. W. Arnold, Mr. and Mrs. Clifford, Mr. and Mrs. Bond, Mr. and Mrs. Eustace, Mr. J. A. Tarrant, Mr. and Mrs. V. Sorby, Mr. B. L. Frost, Mr. and Mrs. A. McKenzie and family, Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Shaw and family, Mr. and Mrs. E. Crapnell, Mr. A. D. McDonald, Mr. J. W. Armstrong, Mrs. R. S. Wilton, Mr. W. Nicholson, Mr. P. Cassidy, Mr. Chassels, Mr. Rawlinson, Mr. H. Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. Witherspoon, Mr. J. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. E. Packham and Miss Packham, Mr. and Mrs. Drummond, Mrs. and Miss McNeil, Mr. and Mrs. J. Grimaldo, Mr. J. L. McPherson, Mr. A. E. Stewart, Mr. A. R. Forbes, Mr. W. Budge, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Stewart, Mr. A. E. Cherry, Mr. and Mrs. S. Baker and family, Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell, Mr. James W. Pearce, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. J. Cooper, Mr. C. W. Hard, and the Committee of the Institution of Engineers and Shipbuilders, and several Chinese friends.

Members of Parliament are arriving daily at Canton to attend the regular session of the National Assembly. As soon as there is a legal quorum, discussion on a permanent constitution will begin. It requires a two-thirds vote of the National Assembly to adopt the constitution.

## NO HOPE OF PEACE.

Mr. Tsien, who arrived in Canton on July 3rd, has been busy for the last ten months in Shanghai trying to bring about a settlement between the North and the South. He has now given up the hope of doing anything. The Northern militarists not only refuse to do anything to restore internal peace but are doing everything possible to wreck the country and involve China in a net of international complications through their reckless mortgages of national railroads, mines, and other property. Although the National Assembly will repudiate all that Peking has done since the illegal interference with the Assembly and the office of the President, the traitorous acts of the North will certainly invite future troubles.

## CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]  
RUMOURS DENIED.

PEKING, July 6th.  
Reports allege that an armistice has prevailed in Hunan since June 24th, but the Government denies this.

## THE NEW PARLIAMENT.

The Parliamentary elections are concluded, except in the five rebellious provinces. The returns show a majority for the Anfu, or military party, representatives.

The Government orders the elections for the five rebellious provinces to be held in Tientsin.

Parliament opens in Peking on August 10th.

## ANOTHER LOAN FROM JAPAN.

PEKING, July 7th.  
It is reported that the Government has concluded negotiations whereby 80,000,000 gold yen will be advanced by the Bank of Chosen for circulation in Peking in order to redeem the Chinese Bank's notes. The scheme is strongly criticised.

## THE SITUATION IN SIBERIA.

Further anti-Bolshevik successes are reported from Siberia. A new Government has been constituted at Novo Nikolayevsk.

## CANTON NEWS.

[FROM THE CANTON INTELLIGENCE BUREAU.]  
REORGANISATION OF THE CANTON MILITARY GOVERNMENT.

The reorganization of the Military Government at Canton, in accordance with a resolution of the National Assembly in Extraordinary Session, is progressing smoothly. Five of the seven Administrative Directors elected have accepted their election certificate, viz., Dr. Wu Ting-fang, sometime Acting Premier of the Republic of China; Admiral Lin Pao-yih, Commander-in-Chief of the Chinese Navy, now in Canton; General Luk Wing-tung, formerly Inspector-General of Liang Kwang; General Tang Chi-yao, Military Governor of Yunnan; and Tsien Chun-shuan, formerly Viceroy of Kwangtung and Kwangsi. The other two Directors expected are Dr. Sun Yat-sen, first Provisional President of China; and Tang Shao-yi, a former Premier of the Republic.

Members of Parliament are arriving daily at Canton to attend the regular session of the National Assembly. As soon as there is a legal quorum, discussion on a permanent constitution will begin. It requires a two-thirds vote of the National Assembly to adopt the constitution.

## NO HOPE OF PEACE.

Mr. Tsien, who arrived in Canton on July 3rd, has been busy for the last ten months in Shanghai trying to bring about a settlement between the North and the South. He has now given up the hope of doing anything. The Northern militarists not only refuse to do anything to restore internal peace but are doing everything possible to wreck the country and involve China in a net of international complications through their reckless mortgages of national railroads, mines, and other property. Although the National Assembly will repudiate all that Peking has done since the illegal interference with the Assembly and the office of the President, the traitorous acts of the North will certainly invite future troubles.

## SPORT.

## LAWN TENNIS.

## TENNIS LEAGUE—DIVISION III.

## QUEEN'S COLLEGE: CIVIL SERVICE B.

Played at Queen's College Ground, Camoway Bay, and won by the home team by 70 games to 23. Scores:—  
W. Kay and Wei Lan-son beat Clark and Wood, 10-1; beat Carter and Lyle, 7-4; beat Edmonds and Haskett, 10-1.  
Lo Man-ho and A. A. Rumjahn beat Carter and Lyle, 9-2; beat Clark and Wood, 8-3; beat Edmonds and Haskett, 11-0.  
Lo Man-ho and D. Laing beat Edmonds and Haskett, 6-5; lost to Carter and Lyle, 4-7; lost to Clark and Wood, 5-6.

## JUNIOR LEAGUE TABLE.

(Corrected to July 8th.)

Played	Won	Lost	Pts.
M. B. K.	8	7	15
Indian Schools	9	7	14
C. R. C. (O.)	7	6	12
St. Stephen's	9	6	12
Ch. Y. M. C. A.	9	4	8
Queen's College	9	3	6
Kowloon (C)	6	3	6
Dockyard R. C.	9	2	4
R. G. A.	8	1	2
Civil Service	7	1	2



# THE WAR.

## ITALIANS SET SEAL ON VICTORY.

### RUSSIAN REVOLUTIONARIES MARCH ON KIEFF.

#### CZECHO-SLOVAKS CONTROL VLADIVOSTOK.

## GERMAN AMBASSADOR TO RUSSIA ASSASSINATED.

### Branco-Belgian Front.

LATEST CABLES.  
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### BRITISH FRONT.

##### AUSTRALIANS ADVANCE LINE.

LONDON, July 6th.  
10.35 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The Australians last night advanced our line north-eastward of Villiers-Bretonneux on a front of 2,000 yards.

The Lancashires carried out a successful raid near Hinges, taking several prisoners.

#### AERIAL OPERATIONS.

LONDON, July 6th.  
11.20 p.m.

There was little air-fighting yesterday. We destroyed two aeroplanes and drove down another uncontrollable. One British machine is missing.

We carried out a large amount of successful artillery work and dropped 10 tons of bombs on selected targets.

#### GERMANS HAVE NO CHANCE WITH AMERICANS.

LONDON, July 6th.  
6.40 a.m.

Mr. Phillip Gibbs, at British Headquarters, describing the share of the Americans in the battle south of the Somme on July 4th, says the officers addressed them previously, pointing out that they were going in with the Australians, who always "delivered the goods." The Americans attacked, shouting "Lusitania," and any Germans showing fight had no chance.

#### FRENCH FRONT.

##### PROGRESS AND QUIET.

PARIS, July 7th.

A communiqué states:—West of Chateau Thierry we progressed in the region of Hill 204, and took prisoners.

There was quiet elsewhere.

Eighteen enemy aeroplanes were felled and seven captive balloons were set on fire. Fifty-six tons of explosives were dropped in the enemy zone between July 1st and 6th.

#### ARTILLERY FIRING.

A communiqué states:—There was artillery firing south of the Aisne, in the regions of Longpont and Corroy.

American troops executed a coup-de-main in the Vosges and brought back prisoners.

### Italian Front.

LATEST CABLES.  
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### ITALIANS CROWN THEIR VICTORY.

LONDON, July 6th.

An Italian official report states:—After five days of a bitter and uninterrupted struggle the enemy this afternoon was completely driven to the left bank of the New Piave.

Our recapture of all the coastal zone between Sile and the Piave, which the enemy has occupied since November, crowns our victory and enlarges the Venice protection-zone.

We captured since June 15th 523 officers, 23,911 men, 63 guns, 65 trench-mortars, 1,234 machine-guns, 37,105 rifles, 49 flame-throwers, two aeroplanes, 5,000,000 cartridges, thousands of shells, and other material. We also recovered all the artillery and material we lost in the first phase of the struggle.

### Naval Activities.

LATEST CABLES.  
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### U-BOATS TO SECURE VICTORY

AMSTERDAM, July 6th.

In the Reichstag, during the debate on the Naval Estimates, Admiral von Capelle claimed that the U-boat weapon was increasing in strength. The figures of the losses quoted by the British and French Ministers were untrue. Enemy tonnage was constantly decreasing owing to the sinkings, while the enemy requirements of tonnage were increasing.

"U-boats, like our armies, would secure victory."

#### SINKING OF HOSPITAL SHIPS

##### SETTLED GERMAN PLAN.

LONDON, July 6th.

Reuter's Agency is authoritatively informed that the outrage upon the *Ilundary Castle*, which was the fourth hospital ship submarined in 1918, was deliberate and premeditated, consequent upon orders given to the submarine's commander by the superior German authority, which alleged the presence of eight flying officers. This allegation is without foundation, and could easily have been tested by exercising the right of search. There is no doubt the submarine endeavoured to slaughter all witnesses of the crime, according to Count Luxburg's notorious phrase "Spektros versenken," and it is clear that the British are faced with a settled plan of the German high command to destroy hospital ships as far as possible.

#### EARLIER CABLES.

#### AMERICAN TRANSPORT SUNK

WASHINGTON, July 6th.

The transport *Corvinton*, formerly the 10,000 ton Hamburg-American liner *Cincinnati*, has been sunk in the war zone. Six of the crew are missing.

There were no passengers on board.

#### General.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### THE COMING BLOW.

LONDON, July 6th.

At the Government dinner to the Delegates to the International Parliamentary Commercial Conference, Mr. Bonar Law, referring to the coming blow, said it would not be less dangerous because time had been taken in preparing for it. The Allied High Command was confident as regards the result. The fateful hour of the war had arrived, and if three months hence the enemies gained no strategic objects then their campaign will have failed, and he hoped it would be a decisive failure.

The Government would not lose hope as regards Russia. Germany was already learning she was not getting what she anticipated from Russia. As regards the economic question, the Allied Governments were practically agreed with the views of the Commercial Conference that the Alliance would continue after the war, and that we stand together in order to repair the ravages of the war. There was no immediate hope of peace which was obtainable only through victory.

Mr. Barnes agreed with Mr. Bonar Law that there was no cheap and easy way out of the war. The Russians got peace by negotiation and have gone to pieces. None of the Allies would have such a peace by negotiation. However long the war lasted it could only end in freeing the world from militarism.

## THE ROYAL SILVER WEDDING SPEECH BY THE KING.

LONDON, July 6th.

Their Majesties' silver wedding was celebrated simply but eventfully. The chief ceremonies were a special thanksgiving at St. Paul's, where the representatives at the Imperial Conference were among those present, and the presentation at the Guildhall of an Address.

The Royal procession consisted of a small but imposing semi-State cavalcade, which left Buckingham Palace in fine weather and traversed a beflagged route through dense cheering crowds and the pealing of church bells.

The Lord Mayor presented Their Majesties at the Guildhall with a cheque for £53,000 for distribution among charities and a silver tankard made in 1677, owned by Charles the Second, offered by the citizens of London, as a personal expression of their loyal and dutiful regard.

His Majesty the King, in the course of his reply to the Lord Mayor's address at the Guildhall, said the anniversary fell when the very existence of the Empire was assailed by an unscrupulous foe. "We have seen with joyful gratitude the whole-hearted response to the call of duty which reverberated throughout the Empire. Here, in the presence of the distinguished representatives of the Dominions and Colonies and the Empire of India, I warmly acclaim the noble self-sacrificing spirit in which our brothers across the seas have given their best in our united defence of liberty and right."

His Majesty eloquently declared that it was impossible to adequately tribute the deeds of the Navy, Army, Air Force, and Mercantile Services.

His Majesty specially mentioned the troops in East Africa, Mesopotamia, Palestine and other distant theatres, who have experienced the most trying conditions.

Referring to the spirit of mutual concession animating employers and workers, which he and Her Majesty the Queen noticed during their visits to industrial centres in the provinces, His Majesty expressed his belief that in the furnace of war new links of understanding and sympathy were being forged between man and man and between class and class, "and we are coming to recognise as never before that we are all members of one community, and that the welfare of all is inter-dependent."

His Majesty concluded, "When peace comes, may it dawn upon an Empire strengthened in character by the fiery trial through which it has passed and knit together more closely by the memory of their common efforts and common sacrifices."

Their Majesties the King and Queen of the Belgians arrived in London this morning and participated in the silver wedding festivities.

## SPAIN'S ESPIONAGE BILL PASSED.

MADRID, July 6th.

The Chamber adopted the Espionage Bill without a division, after the Socialist and Republican opponents had walked out.

#### DENONCED AS PRO-GERMAN.

MADRID, July 7th.

The Espionage Bill is denounced by the Liberal and Socialist Press as pro-German.

A Cabinet crisis is forecast.

The Chamber is heatedly discussing the measure, sitting all night.

Replying to furious Socialist criticisms, the Foreign Minister denied that the Bill was meant to "gag" the Press, and said it was to avoid the insolence of certain organs towards certain heads of the State.

#### POTATO RATION IN GERMANY

AMSTERDAM, July 7th.

A message from Berlin states that the potato ration has been reduced to one pound weekly.

## SELF-GOVERNMENT FOR INDIA.

### FURTHER DETAILS.

LONDON, June 5th.

The Report proposing to establish a responsible Government in India states that the provinces of India shall have the largest measure of independence of the Government of India compatible with the latter's due discharge of its responsibilities. Devolution shall take the form of giving responsibility in certain subjects, to be known as transferred subjects, namely those according most opportunity for local knowledge and social service, those in which Indians are keenly interested, those in which mistakes would not be irremediable, and those most needing development.

In all the major Provinces, except Burma, the Executive Government is to consist of a Governor and Executive Council of two members, one of whom will be an Indian, to have charge of reserved subjects, and of a Minister or Ministers appointed for the term of the Legislative Council, to have charge of the transferred subjects. Contributions to the Government of India for the upkeep of all the India services will be a first charge on the provincial revenues, the remaining provincial revenues to be administered by the provincial Governments, which shall be empowered to tax and borrow within defined limits.

The Legislative Assembly of India shall consist of 100 members, of whom two-thirds will be elected. The Second Chamber, which will be the final Legislative Authority in matters which the Government regards as essential, shall consist of 50 members, not including the Governor-General, 21 elected and 29 nominated. The enactment of necessary legislation will be ensured by a process initiated by certification, thus the Governor of a Province will be empowered to certify that the measure is essential for the peace of the Province or any part of the Province, or for the discharge of his responsibility for reserved subjects.

Other proposals include the appointment of a commission ten years after the first meeting of the new Councils to re-survey the whole political situation and to judge what further devolution can be made. A similar Commission will be appointed after that period at intervals of not less than twelve years.

The Report throughout emphasises that the attainment of complete and responsible Government will largely depend upon the efforts of the Indian people themselves.

#### PRESS COMMENT.

LONDON, July 6th.

All the newspapers make a feature of the Report on Indian Reform, which is everywhere hailed as one of the most important State documents in British history.

The *Times* says it offers a bold scheme of constructive statesmanship. Its success or failure will depend upon the Indians themselves. It gives them real work to do and makes them accountable for it.

The *Daily News* says the success or failure of the scheme will determine the whole course of history for India. It is bare justice to acknowledge that British statesmanship has faced a great issue fairly and with courage and wisdom.

The *Manchester Guardian* says it is one of the boldest and most far-reaching schemes of enfranchisement ever proposed.

The *Westminster Gazette* says the proposals are on right and sound lines.

The *Daily Telegraph* says the principal proposals are not unlikely to prove acceptable, arguing that too little regard is paid to the point that Oriental communities do not assimilate the notion of Parliamentary Government with any facility or success.

The *Morning Post* describes the proposals as revolutionary, and in some respects even grotesque. The paper affirms they will undermine the foundations of British rule in India.

#### IMPENDING INCREASE OF INDIAN ARMY.

SIMLA, July 5th.

The Indian Government announces that there is impending a very large increase in the strength of the Indian Army, new recruiting for which will include a large additional number of British officers of subalterns drawn from Europeans of military age.

## AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

### FIRST STROKE OF VENGEANCE.

PARIS, July 7th.

The newspapers regard the assassination of Count Mirbach as the first stroke of vengeance by oppressed Russia against the German tyranny and as a severe blow to the German plans.

PARIS, July 7th.

M. Kerensky, addressing the Socialist Group in the Chamber, on Friday, described the German Ambassador Count Mirbach as the real master in Russia.

#### RUSSIA STILL AT WAR WITH GERMANY.

PARIS, July 6th.

At a meeting of the Socialist Group in the Chamber, M. Kerensky read a resolution which had been adopted at a secret meeting of the Council on May 18th, 1918, comprising representatives of all parties of the Constituent Assembly, with the exception of the Bolsheviks, rejecting the Brest-Litovsk treaty, and declaring that Russia was still at war with Germany, but emphasising that the Russians never will consent to Allied intervention unless all the Allies act in common co-operation with the Russian forces against the Germans.

#### CZECHO-SLOVAKS CONTROL VLADIVOSTOK.

LONDON, July 6th.

The *Times* Correspondent at Tokio, telegraphing on June 28th, stated that the Czech-Slovaks control Vladivostok.

LONDON, July 7th.

A message from Vladivostok, dated June 30th, states that the Commandant of the Czech-Slovaks yesterday presented an ultimatum to the local Soviet that it intended to disarm the Bolsheviks on account of their opposition to the march of the Czech-Slovaks in Western Siberia towards Vladivostok, and that no reply being forthcoming within half-an-hour disarmament would be carried out. This was not resisted, except at a building near the station, which the Czech-Slovaks captured in the evening. A number of Bolsheviks, including Austro-German prisoners, were killed and wounded, and the former administration was restored.

#### REVOLUTIONARY TROOPS MARCHING ON KIEFF.

LONDON, July 6th.

A message from Moscow, dated June 28th, states 75,000 well-armed Revolutionary troops were marching towards Kieff from Fastoff, 40 miles distant.

The Germans are retiring towards Kieff.

Communications between Kieff and Odessa are interrupted.

#### MILITARY WILL OPPOSE ALLIES.

MOSCOW, July 6th.

*Isvestia*, the official Bolshevik organ, says the Allies will be opposed by the military if they intervene in Russia.

## MEXICAN CONGRATULATIONS TO UNITED STATES.

WASHINGTON, July 6th.

Congratulations received by President Wilson on the Fourth of July included a telegram from General Carranza, expressing the most fervent wishes of the Mexican people and Government for the prosperity of the United States and the earliest advent of an everlasting peace and justice on both Continents.

## AMERICA AND THE WAR

### CONTROL OF COMMUNICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, July 6th.

The House of Representatives passed a joint resolution authorizing President Wilson to take over the telegraph, telephone and cables.

#### IMPORTANT CONFERENCE.

President Wilson had an hour and a half conference with Mr. Lansing, Mr. Baker, Mr. Daniels, Mr. Henson, chief of the operations of the Navy, and General March, Chief of Staff in the Army.

#### EX-MAYOR OF NEW YORK KILLED.

New York, July 7th.

Major Mitchell, ex-Mayor of New York, has been killed while flying in Louisiana.

## MISCHIEF-MAKING IN SOUTH AFRICA.

PRETORIA, July 5th.

General Botha, in an important statement, draws attention to the existence of enemy intrigues in South Africa aimed at stirring up strife, not only among Europeans, but also among the natives. He says the events of the past few days necessitated prompt and effective military and police methods, which prevented grave disturbances and probably serious loss of life. He was gratified to see the conciliatory appeals which were issued by political and industrial leaders and calls on all good citizens to assist the Government in its strong determination to take all the necessary measures to stamp out mischief-making.

#### THE NEW SULTAN.

AMSTERDAM, July 7th.

A message from Constantinople states that Wahid-Deddin has been proclaimed Sultan at the Topkapli Palace, from whence the remains of Mehmed the Fifth were afterwards removed and interred in the mosque of Eyub.

## DUTCH CONVOY DEPARTS

THE HAGUE, July 5th.

The convoy sailed this morning for the Dutch East-Indies.

#### CONCESSION NOT TO BE REPEATED.

LONDON, July 6th.

The Press Bureau announces that the British Government has abandoned the right of search of the Dutch convoy, which sailed to-day, Holland having furnished the information required.

The Netherlands have been advised that the concession could not be repeated.

## HARVESTS IN AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

ZURICH, July 6th.

The anxiety as regards the harvesting, which has begun in Austria-Hungary, has reached a climax owing to violent rains everywhere in Austria-Hungary. Snow-storms and severe frosts in Bosnia, Herzegovina and Dalmatia have caused great damage to crops and potatoes.

#### EARLIER CABLES.

## GERMANY CAN HAVE PEACE TO-MORROW.

LONDON, July 6th.

Reuter's Correspondent at American Headquarters, telegraphing yesterday, stated:—Mr. Lloyd George, addressing the American troops after the review, said:—Germany can have peace to-morrow with the United States, France and Great Britain if she accepts the conditions voiced by President Wilson yesterday, but the Kaiser and his advisers have not given any sign of their intention to accept them. Your presence is a source of great disappointment to the Kaiser, who never quite expected you. The Kaiser's advisers counselled badly when they said America would never come into the war. His next illusion was that, owing to submarinism, there would be no ships. The Kaiser is now beginning to realise that defeat sure, certain, and inevitable is staring him in the face.

#### THE FIFTH ARMY.

##### GEN. COUGH'S STATEMENT.

The Lord Mayor of Belfast has received a letter from General Cough, who was in command of the Fifth Army, at the beginning of the German offensive, in which the distinguished soldier referred to "the very gallant conduct of the Ulster Division in stemming the tide of the immense German attack launched against them on March 21st and subsequent days." General Cough, after describing the fighting as magnificent of the Ulster Division, as well as of all the divisions of the Fifth Army, against the greatest odds hurled on any body of troops throughout the war, went on to write:— "The main feature of the situation to which the whole Fifth Army, including the Ulster Division, was exposed are known to everyone, I believe, and give some idea of what those odds were, viz., fourteen infantry divisions against forty German divisions, on the 21st, reinforced by some eight to ten more German divisions during the subsequent two days. I cannot speak too highly of the splendid calmness and doggedness with which my fellow-countrymen met and fought this storm, and though many laid down their lives their splendid tenacity saved the British Empire and France by permitting the arrival of reserves. The corps commander has issued an order thanking all the Ulster Division for the fighting spirit they have displayed, and reminding them that further deeds of gallantry will be required of them in the coming months."







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"HAIHAN"	... Capt. A. E. Hodgins	SUNDAY, 14th July, at 11 A.M.

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	KAWACHI MARU ... 12,500 TONS ... FRI.	19th July, 11 A.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	AKI MARU ... 12,500 TONS ... SAT.	20th July 11 A.M.
	TANGO MARU ... 12,500 TONS ... SAT.	17th Aug. 11 A.M.
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MELBOURNE via MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURS, IS., TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE & SYDNEY		
NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO & PANAMA CANAL		
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO		
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON		

§ Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji.

† Wireless telegraphy.

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Queen's Building.

TELEPHONE 740.

O. S. K.  
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG  
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

GENOA LINE—Monthly service via Singapore, Bombay and Port Said.  
MARSEILLES LINE—Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamers.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—Regular fortnightly service between Hongkong and Puget Sound ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan.

"MANILA MARU" ... MONDAY, 22nd July, at 2 P.M.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every two months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

BOMBAY LINE—Regular fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, and Colombo.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Batavia Sourabaya and Samarang.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

FORMOSA LINE—The steamers will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the Wharf Telephone No. 73 will be fixed.

KEELUNG via SWATOW and AMOY.

"AMAKUSA MARU" ... SUNDAY, 14th July, at Noon.

TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.

"SOSHU MARU" ... THURSDAY, 18th July, at 9 A.M.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS

Please Apply to—

K. YAMASAKI, Manager,  
No. 1, Queen's Building

## CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

"NANKING" (14,000 tons, American Registry).

"CHINA" (10,200 tons, American Registry).

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU.

"NANKING" August 7th.

"CHINA" August 31st.

An unsurpassed high-class passenger service.

Prince's Building.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent,  
Lee House Street.  
Tel. 1942.



## POST OFFICE NOTICE

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

## OUTWARD MAILS

REGISTERED and PARCEL MAILS close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.

FOR	PER	DATE
Fort Bayard	...	Tuesday, 9th, 8.00 A.M.
Straits and Bangkok	...	Tuesday, 9th, 9.00 A.M.
Shanghai and North China	...	Tuesday, 9th, 11.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	...	Tuesday, 9th, 1.00 P.M.
Formosa via Keelung	...	Tuesday, 9th, 2.00 P.M.
Japan via Nagasaki, Honolulu, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Balboa, Callao, Mollendo, Arica, Iquique, and Valparaiso	...	Tuesday, 9th, 3.00 P.M.
Fort Bayard and Haiphong	...	Wednesday, 10th, 9.00 A.M.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, India, South Africa, London, Marquis, Cape Town, and Europe via Cape	...	Wednesday, 10th, 10.00 A.M.
BRITISH, BANGKOK, CEYLON, BOMBAY, ADEN, EGYPT and EUROPE via SOERABAYA. The Parcel Mail will be closed on Tuesday, 9th July, at 5 p.m.	...	Wednesday, 10th, 10.30 A.M.
Shanghai and North China	...	Thursday, 11th, 2.00 P.M.
Philippine Islands, Sandakan, Australia, and New Zealand and New Guinea via Port Darwin	...	Thursday, 11th, 2.45 P.M.
Swatow	...	Thursday, 11th, 5.00 P.M.
Philippine Islands	...	Tuesday, 12th, 2.00 P.M.
Formosa via Keelung	...	Sunday, 14th, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	...	Sunday, 14th, 9.00 A.M.
Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Honolulu, Canada, United States, Central and South America, EUROPE via SAN FRANCISCO	...	Tuesday, 15th, 9.45 A.M.
Shanghai and North China	...	Tuesday, 15th, 2.00 P.M.

Superscribed correspondence only.

## COMMERCIAL

## CLOSING QUOTATIONS

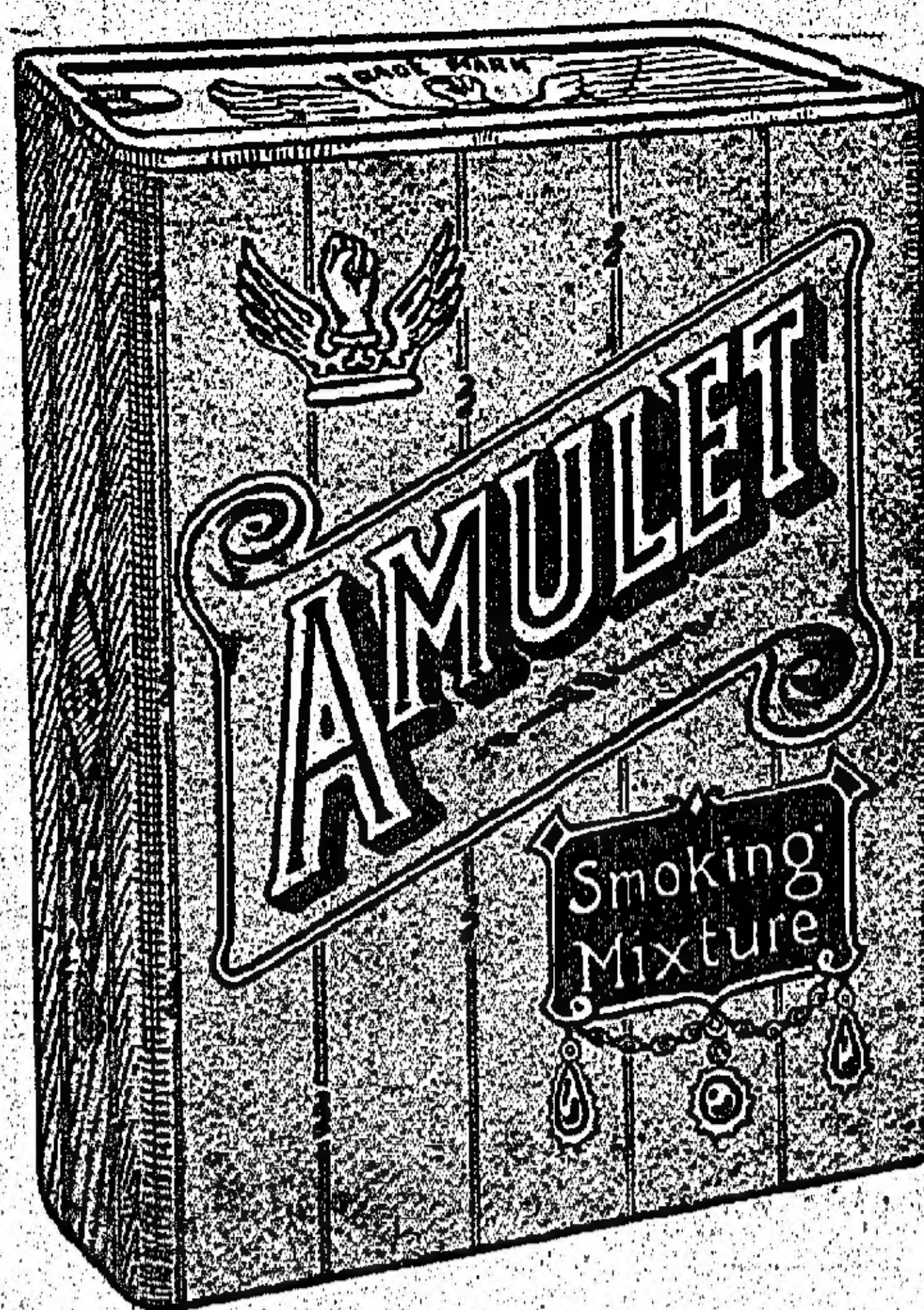
	July 8th
LONDON	
Telegraphic Transfer	3/4
Bank Bill, on demand	3/4
Bank Bill, at 30 days' sight	2/3
Bank Bill, at 4 months' sight	2/4
Credit, at 4 months' sight	3/4
Documentary Bill, at 4 months' sight	3/4
ON PARIS	
Bank Bill, on demand	44 1/2
Credit, at 4 months' sight	44 1/2
ON NEW YORK	
Bank Bill, on demand	75 1/2
Credit, at 30 days' sight	75 1/2
ON BOMBAY	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom
Bank Bill, on demand	nom
ON CALCUTTA	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom
Bank Bill, on demand	nom
ON SHANGHAI	
Bank Bill, at sight	nom
Private, 30 days' sight	148
ON YOKOHAMA	
On demand	15 1/2
ON SINGAPORE	
On demand	14 1/2
ON BATAVIA	
On demand	15 1/2
ON HAIPHONG	
On demand	1 1/2 p.m.
ON SAIGON	
On demand	1 1/2 p.m.
ON HONGKONG	
On demand	4 1/2
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate	\$ 1.00
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per test	\$45.33
BANK SILVER per oz	\$43.84

## SUBSIDIARY COINS

	per cent
Hongkong ... 20 cents, pieces	\$2.00 Premium
Hongkong ... 10 "	\$0.03
Canton ... 10 "	\$4.00 Discount
Canton ... 10 "	\$0.00

## WEATHER REPORT

July 8th, at 12.15. No returns from stations north of Focchow. Pressure has increased considerably at Guam, and slightly at other reporting stations. The depression crest Tongking has moved to Hainan; the typhoon near Luzon has completely died up. At 6 a.m. this morning the estimated position of the typhoon in the Pacific was Lat. 16 deg. N. Long. 134 deg. E. moving W.N.W. Hongkong rainfall for 24 hours ending at 9 a.m. 14.4 in. 0.17 inch. Total since 1st January 42.33 inches, against average of 42.19 inches. The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—  
Disturbance ... Focchow.  
Hongkong to Gap Beach ... (E. winds, fresh to moderate; cloudy generally, showery at times)  
Formosa Channel ... (North winds, moderate)  
South Coast of China between the same as Hongkong and Haiphong ... No. 1.  
South Coast of China between the same as Hongkong and Hainan ... No. 1.



A CAREFULLY BLENDED AND DELICATELY FLAVOURED MIXTURE.

MANUFACTURED BY THE



This advertisement is issued by Westminster Tobacco Co. Ltd.

11468

**GRIMAUDT'S SYRUP**  
OF  
HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME  
FOR  
STUBBORN COUGHS  
BRONCHITIS  
WEAK LUNGS  
CATARRH  
CONSUMPTION

## HONGKONG TIDE TABLE

From 9th to 16th July, 1918.

	High Water	Low Water
Days of Week	Time	Time
Tues.	9 m 22 s	4 m 38 s
Wed.	10 m 10 s	3 m 28 s
Thurs.	11 m 04 s	2 m 18 s
Fri.	12 m 02 s	1 m 08 s
Satur.	12 m 50 s	12 m 58 s
Sun.	1 m 44 s	11 m 48 s
Mon.	2 m 32 s	10 m 38 s

## HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER

Hongkong Observatory, July 8th

	Previous Day	On Day	On Day
	at 2 p.m.	at 8 a.m.	at 3 p.m.
Barometer	29.88	29.67	29.65
Temperature	84	80	83
Humidity	75	87	80
Wind Direction	East	East	East
Force	4	5	5
Weather	Clear	Clear	Clear
Rain	0.16	—	0.12

Highest open-air temperature on 7th, 84  
Lowest open-air temperature on 8th, 79

## ASAHI BEER.



SOLE AGENTS:  
MITSU BUSSAN KAISHA,  
Tel. No. 230 or 155.

## ON SALE

A TABLE OF THE

## RATES OF EXCHANGE AT BOMBAY.

For Demand Drafts on London on the day of or preceding the departure of the

English Mails; also Table of the

Yearly Approximate Average

for 36 years.

Price ... \$2 Cash.

On Sale at the DAILY PRESS Office or

Local Booksellers.

## WILLIAM C. JACK &amp; CO., LTD.

ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

## NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

Our Electrical Repair and Electro-Plating Workshops have been REMOVED from Observation Point to more commodious Premises at 138, Praya East.

Our head office is transferred to King's Buildings, Top Floor, adjoining Messrs. BROSSARD & MOPIN.

The distributing store for retail cash sales remains next door to Powell's—14, Des Voeux Road.

Workshop 354.  
Telephone Store 358.  
Office 358A.

## BANKS

## BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Francs 45,000,000  
PAID UP ... 22,500,000  
(1/2 of the Capital, i.e. Francs 15,000,000, subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic.)

Chairman of the Board: Andre Berthelov  
Directors: A. J. Pernotte  
General Manager

HEAD OFFICE: 74, Rue Saint-Lazare, PARIS.  
BRANCHES: Peking

Shanghai, Tientsin, Hongkong, Saigon, Haiphong, Yunnanfu

BANKERS: In FRANCE: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

In LONDON: London County & Westminster Bank, Ltd.

In NEW YORK: Redmond & Co. Correspondents in the Chief Commercial Centres of the World.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Local Currency and in Gold. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Special facilities for French exchange. M. ROUET DE JOURNEL, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH: Queen's Building, 6, Charter Road. Tel. 2440. Hongkong, 11th April, 1918

## HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rates may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 2 1/2 per cent per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, N. J. STABB, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 2nd November, 1914.

## THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1852.

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital ... £1,200,000  
Reserve Fund ... £2,000,000  
Interest on Deposits ... £1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

F. O. DOWNING, Manager. Hongkong, 16th May 1917

## BANKS

## HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital ... \$13,000,000  
Reserve Funds ... \$11,000,000  
Sterling ... \$1,500,000  
Silver ... \$19,500,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS: Hon. Mr. P. H. HOLYOAK—Chairman  
G. T. M. EDEKINS, Esq.—Deputy Chairman  
S. H. DODWELL, Esq.  
G. S. GIBBY, Esq.  
Hon. Mr. D. LINDSAY  
E. V. D. PARR, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGERS: Hongkong—N. J. STABB, Esq.  
Shanghai—A. G. STEPHEN, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS: LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG INTEREST ALLOWED: On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent per annum on the Daily Balances.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS: For 3 months, 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.  
For 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum.  
For 12 months, 4 1/2 per cent. per annum.

N. J. STABB, Chief Manager. Hongkong, 2nd May, 1918

## THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 15, Gracechurch St., London.

Authorized Capital ... £1,500,000  
Subscribed ... £1,250,000  
Paid-up ... £82,500  
Reserve Fund ... £650,000

BANKERS: THE BANK OF ENGLAND, THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED

BRANCHES: Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Penang, Singapore, etc.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances and on Fixed Deposits at rates that may be ascertained on application.

O. CHAMPKIN, Acting Manager. No. 7, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, 28th May, 1918.

Printed and Published by HENRY ADOLPHUS CARTWRIGHT, for THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS, Ltd., at 104, Des Voeux Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong.

London Office: 151, Fleet Street, E.C.

## BANKS

## THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED (TAIWAN GINKO).

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER, 1899.

Capital Subscribed ... Yen 20,000,000  
Capital Paid-up ... 20,000,000  
Reserve Funds ... 5,830,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEI, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES: JAPAN—Kobe, Osaka, Tokyo, Yokohama, etc.

OTHERS—Batavia, Borneo, Hongkong, London, Singapore, etc.

LONDON BANKERS: Capital and Deposit Bank, London, etc.

The Bank has Correspondents in the Commercial centres of Russia, Manchuria, India, China, India, Philippines, Java, Australia, America, and elsewhere.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts, Fixed Deposits, and Savings Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.

N. YANAGITA, Manager. HONGKONG BRANCH, 3, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong, 2nd April, 1918

## THE BANK OF CHINA GOVERNMENT BANK.

(SPECIALY AUTHORIZED BY PRESIDENTIAL MANDATE OF 15th APRIL, 1912.)

Authorized Capital ... \$50,000,000  
Paid-up Capital ... \$19,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—PEKING.

BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES: Shanghai, Hankow, Tientsin, etc.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits at rates that may be ascertained on application.

C. CHAMPKIN, Acting Manager. No. 7, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, 28th May, 1918.

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